

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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## BADLY MUDDLED NOW

The Tariff Bill Situation Gets Worse and Worse.

REPUBLICANS POUND IT AT WILL.

Democrats Are Unable to Make a Proper Defense of It.

THEY ARE DISSATISFIED WITH IT.

The Measure Is Inherently Bad, and Gives the Sicker Tariff No Other Nausea. The Future Is Uncertain.

Washington, May 10.—(Special)—The tariff situation in the senate is thoroughly muddled. The debate went on today without progress. The bill is just where it was two months ago. The prospect of a final vote is not better now than it was then.

The democrats are thoroughly dissatisfied with the bill. Indeed, it is such a mongrel measure that everybody is dissatisfied with it, though the democratic caucus agreed to pass it as it is. Senator Mills sounded the keynote yesterday when he denounced the measure.

He stated that he would vote against every amendment the committee has put on increasing duties or charging them from ad valorem to specific, yet on its final passage he would vote for any bill that reduced the present tariff schedules.

Nearly all the democrats feel this way, though they are thoroughly dissatisfied.

And the Country Is Disgusted.

The republicans are determined to debate the schedules and amendments for a month of two. They will not agree to a final vote before the middle of July. It will be the easiest thing in the world to prolong the discussion until that time, for there are four hundred amendments and several hours can be spent on each without an apparent effort at delay.

The truth of the matter is, the speculative element of democratic senators has so muddled the waters of tariff legislation in the senate that the party is thoroughly disgraced.

The democrats of the house are indignant at the action of their senatorial colleagues.

They cannot understand the recent increase all along, particularly in the cotton and woolen schedules.

The bill looks too much like bartering and trading has been going on. This can be rectified and a good bill made when it gets back to the house, but the perplexing question now is, will the bill ever get back to the house?

Will the senate ever pass it?

The republicans, of course, cannot be censured for demanding time to consider it. That is natural. The democrats would do it were they in the place of the republicans.

The trouble is with the protection and the speculative wing of the democratic senators, who prefer to look out for their own individual interests rather than those of the party and the country. As a matter of fact, things are very chaotic in the senate and the end of the tariff fight is not in sight.

No Muddy from the Seventh.

The naval committee of the house today reported adversely Judge Maddox's resolution declaring a vacancy in the Annapolis Naval academy from the seventh district of Georgia. It will be remembered that a vacancy occurred while Mr. Clement represented that district. He appointed a young man who failed to get in. Failing, through a misunderstanding to appoint another, the secretary of the navy appointed a young man from the District of Columbia. Judge Maddox demanded this place for a Georgian. Secretary Herbert decided to allow it and Judge Maddox introduced the resolution which was today reported adversely. It was so reported on the ground that the same thing had occurred many times before and to enact a law now declaring this place vacant would affect many officers in the navy appointed in a like manner. The committee, however, will report an amendment to the law providing that when a member of congress fails to appoint the secretary of the navy shall make a selection from his district, and not outside of it. Judge Maddox is not at all satisfied and may make a further fight on the floor of the house.

The house committee on public buildings today reported favorably the bill for a 100,000 postoffice and customhouse building at Brunswick.

When the Coxey resolutions were taken up in the senate this morning Senator Gordon was the first to get the floor. He made a speech on the line suggested in these dispatches last night.

Senator Walsh a Worker.

Senator Pat Walsh is known about the senate as the senator with a conscience. He says he came here for work, not for play, and he's going to work. He is doing it.

Mr. Walsh is in the chamber every day to hear the black chaplain open the proceedings and he is there when adjournment is had. He considers it his duty to diligently listen to every speech that is made and many times he is the only listener. Often he becomes so engrossed in learning something new that he forgets his lunch, and in consequence his clothes are growing a little baggy.

He is not only always in the senate during its sessions, but at other times he works like a beaver. He sees everybody who calls, whatever might be their mission, lends his money to needy Georgians and attempts to aid all his friends to get office. So far, however, he has not been successful in the latter mission.

He answers every letter he receives, but so as to arise at daylight and retire at midnight. He finds this a harder job than conducting a newspaper, and one which is calculated to make a man lose his temper more often. Yet the Augusta man sticks at his post and works, relentlessly, working from using bad words.

Up to date he has actively refused to be led astray by any hold of the majority of senators who constitute the senatorial poker club. Repeated invitations from them have been declined. Not only does he desire to be sociable in this way, but he absolutely refuses to join his friends in anything stronger than apollinaris water.

To one who has lived up to the old sayings of the world and particularly to one who has grown fat upon the old sayings of Schneider's cellar, this workingman's life must be particularly hard. But it is harder on him than the days when he set type in Charleston for a week, but there's more honor in it;

and Mr. Walsh is making the kind of a senator that Georgia needed.

Very Natural Thing to Do.

A good story is told at the expense of the new Chinese who are in his suite of some fifty of his countrymen.

On the first of the month a gas bill was left at the legation. The Washington Gas Company prints its bills upon a reddish-yellow paper. It seems that is the same as China's writing paper.

Not knowing what the paper meant the interpreter of the legation being absent, the secretaries presumed it to be a notice of the death of some high government official, and in accordance with Chinese customs the legation was immediately closed and its occupants commanded mournful silence of one hour, which means by beating tom-toms and making mournful noises generally. In the midst of the noisy mourning the interpreter returned and inquired in amazement the cause of the mourning display.

The gas bill was handed him in response.

"Well—the minister and his suite did not tell it on themselves, but it leaked out."

E. W. B.

KELLY'S FLOTILLA.

Sailing Down the River—A Wild-Eyed Man Looks for His Wife.

Runnels, La., May 10.—The main body of Kelly's army is located tonight just where it was camped last night, near this point. Commodore Kelly came to this place by flatboat, but, as he did not leave Des Moines until late Wednesday night, he did not come up with the main body of the army until this afternoon. He came in unaccompanied, and spent the remainder of the day moving among the men and conciliating them. He succeeded fairly well. Kelly brought the commissary boats with him, and when the men were well fed they were easily managed.

The revolt against Kelly which was threatened this morning is still in the air, but it is not so pronounced as it was early in the day. Kelly spent his time last night talking to some 600 people, and took a collection which netted about \$2.

Mrs. Harper and Miss Houts, of Council Bluffs, occupied seats on the platform with Kelly. They are the only women allowed by the commodore in the flotilla.

Most of the women who left Des Moines with the Kelly crowd have been taken from the boats by officers along the line.

Commodore Kelly is expected to go to the sheriff and other officers to take charge of all women traveling with him. But one woman is now known to be with the army aside from those who travel in the commodore's flagship. This woman is in one of the advance boats, and is about eighteen years old. She refuses to give her name, but claims to have come from San Francisco to join her husband, who is a member of the army.

Kelly's men have already begun foraging in the country. Farmers living near here were seen in the night complaining of the loss of two hogs. The army does not disturb the chicken coops or the cellars of the people along the line of travel to any considerable extent, but it appears to work havoc with the hearts of impressionable women.

This morning a wild-eyed man passed this place going down the river in a skiff. He stopped at the first house and asked the owners along the river bank if he knew if the whereabouts of a woman with brown hair and blue eyes, about thirty years of age, whom he said was his wife, and who had become infatuated with one of Kelly's men. He declared that he would shoot the man on sight.

Counting the Crossties.

New Orleans, May 10.—A special to The Playcraze from Houston, Tex., says:

"General Patterson of the Texas Industrial army, being in half a mile from the mouth of the Mississippi, at the bridge of Alvin C. Colcord, Brownie assumed control of the army. This afternoon they began their march afoot, the railroads refusing to furnish transportation. They intend walking to the Central to Corsicana, where they will take the Cotton Belt.

JUSTICE WHITFIELD SWORN IN.

Attorneys for Hemmingway Explain Why He Did Not Testify.

Jackson, Miss., May 10.—(Special)—Hon. A. H. Whitfield, appointed associate justice of the supreme court as a successor to Judge Campbell, whose term expired, yesterday took the oaths of office this morning. Mr. Whitfield has resigned his law professorship of the State university, but will continue to teach his class until the end of the present session. He will move within the next month with his family to this city.

Mr. C. F. Hemmingway, a cousin of ex-Treasurer Hemmingway, now serving a five year sentence in the penitentiary, has addressed a communication to the people of Mississippi, asking their intercession for his attorney, Mr. Whitfield, to be reinstated in his law professorship of the State university, but will continue to teach his class until the end of the present session. He will move within the next month with his family to this city.

At Brookside today four miners, two white and two black, were arrested and are now in jail here under four charges, arson, intimidation, trespass, and riot. One miner was arrested at Adgar for trespass.

At Blue creek, Sumter and Johns all is quiet and at the two latter places 1,600 tons of coal were gotten out for the twenty-four hours ending at sun down.

CA INSPECTORS COME TODAY.

A Jersey City Man Elected Supreme Chief of the Order.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10.—(Special)—The supreme lodge of the Car Inspectors' Association of America closed its sessions in this city today and will visit Atlanta tomorrow to inspect the railroads. There will be the meeting of the City Lodge, Paul Switzer, of Jersey City, N. J., was elected supreme chief, vice L. G. Ernst, of New Orleans; J. B. Dunkin, of Cleveland, O.; B. F. Treadwell, of Atlanta; T. W. Frost, W. W. Pulliam and Peter Hubing were chosen the first executive committee to succeed the abolished board of supreme trustees. The next conclave will be held in Jersey City.

NATIONAL FARMERS' EXCHANGE.

Was the Question Discussed at the Alliance Committee Yesterday.

Washington, May 10.—The executive committee of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met in this city today. Chairman Marion C. Butler, of North Carolina, presided. There was a long discussion over the proposed formation of a national farmers' exchange on a national and on an international scale. The proposition discussed contemplated co-operation between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 farmers for the purchase and sale of commodities used by agricultural interests. A part of the scheme has in view the fixing of the price of cereals in this country, and it is said to be based on the co-operation of all farmers' organizations in the United States. During the day a representative of the Chilean government appeared before the committee and asked for the exchange of trade reciprocity between the farmers of this country and Chile in order to obtain nitrate direct from that country. The committee agreed to the proposal and held a conference with the committee, at which their co-operation with the farmers' organizations for better rates for agricultural freight was for summing encampments of the alliance was discussed.

A TRAIN FIRED INTO.

But the Express Messenger Returned the Compliment.

Memphis, Tenn., May 10.—The eastbound passenger train on the St. Louis, Memphis and Birmingham railroad was fired into last night near Horse Creek, Ala., where the miners' riot occurred Sunday night. The engineer stopped the train, when two men tried to climb upon the tender. The express messenger, seeing them, opened fire from his car and they fled to the woods. The men did not return to the train, the nerve of the robbers failing them when the messenger began shooting at them. Great excitement prevailed among the passengers. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

Behind Closed Doors.

New York, May 10.—The adjourned annual meeting of the executive board of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association was called to order at the Waldorf, I. C. Winder presided, and W. L. McGill, of Atlanta, Ga., was secretary. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and nothing of the proceedings was divulged except that the business was of a routine nature and that the report of a subcommittee of twelve was appointed to revise traffic and transportation tariffs.

CROKER HAS RESIGNED.

The Chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

New York, May 10.—Mr. Richard Croker tendered his resignation as chairman of the finance committee of the executive board of the railroad and steamship association. His position taken with that of leader, the meeting of the executive committee this afternoon. The resignation was accepted by a vote of 58 to 1. No successor was elected. Mr. Croker still remains a member of the general committee of Tammany hall. Beyond Mr. Croker's connection with this committee he has now no affiliation with the organization.

He answers every letter he receives, but so as to arise at daylight and retire at midnight. He finds this a harder job than conducting a newspaper, and one which is calculated to make a man lose his temper more often. Yet the Augusta man sticks at his post and works, relentlessly, working from using bad words.

Up to date he has actively refused to be led astray by any hold of the majority of senators who constitute the senatorial poker club. Repeated invitations from them have been declined. Not only does he desire to be sociable in this way, but he absolutely refuses to join his friends in anything stronger than apollinaris water.

To one who has lived up to the old sayings of Schneider's cellar, this workingman's life must be particularly hard. But it is harder on him than the days when he set type in Charleston for a week, but there's more honor in it;

## RIPE FOR RIOTING.

Striking Miners Are Bent on Doing Serious Mischief.

RESTRAINED BY FEAR OF TROOPS.

Deputies and Strikers Fight Over a String of Cars.

ONE MAN TAKEN FROM OFFICERS.

His Testimony Might Be Damaging and He May Be Murdered—An Attack on the Convict Camp Is Feared.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 10.—(Special)—

Everything in this district is in a state of excitement and it looks like blood will flow. Last night, in the woods near Pratt mines, 250 armed miners held a secret meeting and made demonstrations of an attack upon the stockade where over 1,600 state convicts are confined. This meeting of the strikers was discovered and the state of affairs reported to Sheriff Morrow, who immediately ordered under arms the six local military companies. By some means or other these strikers learned that the military was ready to march, at the command, and fearing the state troops, kept themselves hidden and made no attack. At 12:30 o'clock this morning, no further trouble being feared, the troops were dismissed.

At 3 o'clock about forty armed strikers who had been in attendance upon this mass meeting at a drift between Pratt and Coalburg mines, operated by the Tennessee company, started to wreck a string of cars loaded with coal. After they had begun this work, deputies who were on guard, and who were concealed, fired upon the strikers. The fire was returned by the strikers and the miners retreated, they realizing that the deputies had all the advantage of them.

Very little damage to the coal cars was done and none of the deputies were hurt. Whether any of the strikers were shot is not known, for they disappeared in the darkness, going in the direction of Coalburg. For fear that another attempt would be made to attack the stockades an additional posse of deputies was sent to Pratt armed with Winchester rifles and an immense supply of ammunition.

It is feared here that an attack will be made tonight, and that all the convicts confined in the stockades will be released.

The situation is serious and if an attack is not made it will be from fear of state troops which are now under arms.

At Horse creek today Sam Pierre and fifteen armed men took from Deputy Sheriff C. W. Jones one Mose Sewell, who is an important witness against the members of the mob which blew up Price's mines on Sunday morning. The deputy sheriff, and others who are in a position to know, say that it is the intention of the men who arrested Sewell, to take him out and make short work of him so that he cannot testify against any member of the mob who may be present.

At 10 o'clock today the miners who are in the stockades will be released.

At 11 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 12 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 1 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 2 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 3 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 4 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 5 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 6 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 7 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 8 o'clock the miners will be released.

At 9 o'clock the miners will be released.

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## AN OLD STORY

Recalled by the Death of Horatio N. Clark  
in New York.

## HE WAS ONCE A PRISONER OF WAR

At Andersonville, Where He Is Alleged  
To Have Discovered Providential Spring.  
A Chapter Recalled.

In the tragic death of Horatio N. Clark, in the state of New York last Tuesday, the story of prison life at Andersonville, during the war, was recalled.

Mr. Clark is the man who is said to have discovered the spring, at a time of drought, in the Andersonville prison yard, and which is still pointed out in that locality.

On account of the scarcity of water at that time, the discovery was regarded as providential and the name of "Providential Spring" was imparted to the new fountain which it still retains.

The following telegram announces the death of Mr. Clark:

"Andersonville, Ga., May 9.—Horatio N. Clark, 70, of Atlanta, was killed yesterday on the West Shore crossing at Auterville. Mr. Clark was sixty-five years of age. During the war, while a prisoner at Andersonville, one morning he took a walk about the prison pen, while his comrades were asleep, and to his surprise and delight discovered a stream of water, clear and cold, gushing from the ground where there had never been water before. The spring was named Providence Spring."

Prior to his death Mr. Clark made a number of trips to Georgia and visited the scene of his incarceration.

## How the Prison Was Slanded.

For a number of years the attitude of the confederate government with reference to the prison at Andersonville was grossly misunderstood.

It was charged by the northern press that a cruel disregard of the lives and well-being of the prisoners characterized the conduct of the officers in charge of that prison. Facts were distorted and the sufferings of the prisoners magnified in such a way as to belie the truth of history and bring unmerited reproach upon this section.

This cruel misrepresentation did more to widen the breach between the two sections after the war than any other argument could have done.

As a matter of fact the treatment of the prisoners at Andersonville was characterized by the most humane consideration.

The location, in the first place, was the best in the confederacy. It was in the midst of a grain-producing area, and the climate was pure and healthy. The sanitary regulations were prescribed in due form, but these were disregarded by the prisoners of war, and the subsequent charges which were made against the prison were due to the conduct of those incarcerated.

The prevalence of disease, therefore, was due, not to the lack of sanitary regulations, but to the wanton disregard of rules by the inmates of the prison.

In regard to the apportionment of food among the prisoners they were given just as much and fed as well as the confederate soldiers. The south was impoverished; she had no provisions for her own men, but such as she had she divided with the prisoners. The prisoners, however, would frequently trade their provisions for whisky and tobacco, and some would even go so far as to sell the very clothes on their back.

## An Exchange of Prisoners Refused.

It may be shown that the government of the United States was, in a large measure, responsible for the situation at Andersonville.

According to the rules adopted for the treatment of prisoners it was the duty of the federal government to reclaim its prisoners at the south by restoring an equal or corresponding number of southern prisoners at the north.

Instead of this, however, and in spite of the sufferings of their men, due to the impoverished condition of the south, they refused to reclaim their prisoners, and thus allowed them to endure the hardships of prolonged incarceration.

Acting under the direction of the secretary of state, it is seen plainly that there was no hope for an exchange system of exchange, the commissioner in charge of a prison offered to deliver to the federal agent all the sick and wounded federal prisoners on hand, without insisting upon the delivery of an equivalent number of southern prisoners in return. No advantage, however, was taken of this humane proposition, and the federal government, with every means of providing for those at hand, is chargeable with having ignored in this particular, the common dictates of humanity.

## General Hill's Great Speech.

The speech of Mr. Hill, delivered in the national house of representatives in 1876, effectively put a stop to all of the slanders circulated against the south growing out of the treatment of prisoners at Andersonville.

He had just entered congress and the speech was really his maiden effort.

Mr. Blaine had delivered his great speech the day before and had used the severest language at his command in speaking of the prison. Said he:

"I now assert deliberately before God, as my judge, knowing the full measure and import of my words, that the cruelties of the duke of Alva, in the low countries, the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the tortures and tortures of the Spanish inquisition did not approach in cruelty the atrocity of Andersonville."

This was severe language, as bitter as it was undeserved.

Mr. Hill, who had been a member of the confederate congress and who was familiar with the situation, was selected by his colleagues to make the reply.

There was considerable uneasiness on the part of the friends of Mr. Hill, for they recognized in Mr. Blaine a man of singular power and ability. He had been the speaker of the house in the preceding congress and was the acknowledged leader of the republican party.

When Mr. Hill arose, however, and began his speech all this uneasiness was dispelled. He was cool and unprepossessing, and seemed to grow in stature as he proceeded in speech and the fervor of his orator. He vindicated the southern people and charged the federal government with the burden of the responsibility. Medicine had been made a contraband of war by the action of the government and this was directly the cause of many deaths throughout the prisons of the south. He charged the government with a failure to reclaim the prisoners of war, and, taking up the figure of Mr. Blaine, declared that such cruelty was unknown even to the duke of Alva. He closed with an eloquent appeal for broader and higher patriotism and the speech was pronounced the greatest delivered in the house of representatives since the war.

On the strength of this speech Mr. Hill was sent to the senate of the United States and there he died.

Mr. Blaine, since that time, has also passed away. The death of Mr. Clark adds new interest to the tragic story. The attitude of the south, with reference to the prison at Andersonville, is now universally recognized.

## AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Manager Herbert Matthews, of the Edgewood Avenue theater, is back from New York and is up to his head in work in preparing for the summer opera season. Mr. Thomas H. Pratt, who will be associated with Mr. Matthews in the management, came to him. Mr. Pratt is a well-known young manager of operas, having at one time been manager of Agnes Huntington and other operas there.

"I think it will be the best summer season of opera any city of the south has ever had," said Mr. Matthews in evening. "I went to New York just at the right time."

## WORTH A GUINEA IN A BOX.

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## WINE AT COMMUNION.

A Recommendation Is Made to Methodists to Use Unfermented Juice.

Memphis, Tenn., May 10.—(Special)—A verdict of complete acquittal was returned today in the case of James Bassette, charged with the midnight assassination of old man W. B. Johnson last fall in the yards of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia railroad.

No other medicine has equaled Hodge's Sarsaparilla in the relief it gives in severe cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, etc.

## INSECT POWDER.

It is the best vermin exterminator in the world. Blow it into cracks and crevices and it will do the work. With every cent's worth you get a valuable bottle.

Price, 10, 15, 20 and 50 cents, at Jacobs

Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga.

The report of the committee on temperance was read. It suggested the use of unfermented wine when practicable in the administering of the communion.

The call of the special committee was then taken up. The committee on fraternal

## NO COXEYISM HERE.

## Senator Gordon Calls Attention to Its Absence in the South.

## MAN IS TAUGHT SELF RELIANCE.

The Southern People Do Not Look to the Government for Aid, But Provide for Themselves.

Washington, May 10.—Mr. Harris, president pro tem., occupied the chair today in the absence of the vice president at Frederickburg.

A bill to repeal the act of July 1, 1882, "to regulate the use of the capitol grounds," the law under which Coxey and his subordinates were recently arrested, tried and convicted, was introduced by Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, and referred to the judiciary committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Peffer and went over till tomorrow providing for a select committee of three to consider the condition of the country with special reference to the prevailing business depression and the large number of unemployed people and to report what legislation is necessary to afford relief.

The Allen-Coxey resolution was laid before the senate and Mr. Gordon spoke upon it. He looked at the Coxey movement, he said, from a southern standpoint. It appeared to him to teach a lesson which senators might wisely and gravely ponder.

The movement had its inspiration in paternalism—in that theory of government which, if indulged in, would increase the large brood of simian monkeys and intensify the decadence of the classes of people in congress for relief. Strange enough, the movement had its origin in one of the populous, progressive states of the union. Divisions and corps were moving on the capitol from every quarter of the compass, save the south. That was a marvelous fact. The reason of the isolation of the south was not the absence of poverty there, for the people of the south were still poor. It was not the abundance of currency there, for in point of fact, there was a great dearth of it. The south was among them. It was not because that people had been supplied with pensions or with bounties to their industries. The overshadowing reason was that the war and its lessons had taught that people (though the most relentless of all task masters) the necessity of relying on their own manhood—the necessity of relying, not on the government, but on their own right arms. The remedies which he suggested for the present condition of things were two. First, to decentralize the general government as much as possible and empower the states to deal with it, and, second, to decentralize the currency, repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banknotes and enable the states to have currency supplies by their own citizens.

Other senators who took part in the debate were Mr. Teller, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Frye, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Harris and Mr. Palmer.

The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the resolution went over without action. It now goes on the calendar, from which it can only be taken by a majority vote of the senate.

The tariff was then, at 1 o'clock, taken up and Mr. Allison offered an amendment proposing specific rates of "acetic or pyrolytic acid" instead of the ad valorem rate of 20 per cent. After a long and interesting discussion the amendment was rejected. Yearns, 20. Messrs. Peffer and Stewart voted ay, with the republicans.

Mr. Irby, democrat, of South Carolina, voted "no" with his party.

The tariff discussion was interrupted in order to allow the new senator from Michigan, Mr. Patton, to be sworn into office. He is the youngest member of the body, apparently not over thirty-five years. His hair is black and so is his small mustache. He wears no beard or whiskers. After being sworn in he was introduced to several of his associates.

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## MACON SURPRISED.

The Receivership for the Gas Light Company Was Not Expected.

## JUDGE SPEER CHANGES RECEIVERS.

Bondholders Desire Reorganization—The Date for the Hearing is Changed—Two Negroes Do Each Other Up.

his house, got a pistol and shot Harris in the right breast. The ball has not yet been found. The wound is considered dangerous, perhaps fatal. Sheriff Westcott was notified and he sent Deputies Vanuccelli, Riley and Millrons to arrest Sledge. They found him at a doctor's having the wound in his head dressed. He surrendered to the officers without resistance and was put in jail. He claims to have acted in self-defense and says Harris tried to cut him with a razor.

## EVANS IN MONROE.

The General Makes a Telling Speech. The County All Right.

Forsyth, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—This has been a gala day in Forsyth.

People from all sections of this and adjoining counties assembled here to hear General Evans speak. He arrived at 10 o'clock this morning and was met by a large crowd of representative citizens. He was accompanied by the Barnesville band to the courthouse square, where his enthusiastic admirers warmly greeted him. Here, as elsewhere else, many ladies were present to hear him.

General G. J. Wright, in his beautiful introductions gave the young village politicians several heavy raps, and they squirmed like so many eels in the water or allowing politics to water their better judgment.

General Evans made one of his usual calm and dignified addresses. He entered into no vituperation, but grandly and eloquently discussed the issues of the day. He expressed much regret at having to even suggest the idea of a defense of the confederate sentiment, but that this had been made necessary by the attacks of the opposition.

He characterized some of the statements that were being made against him as false and baseless. He heard the speech what he thought about it, and the old negro replied:

"Well, boy, him's a right good speech, but hit does seem to me as he leaned a little too much to himself."

This brought down the house, so to speak. The audience caught on to the application and roared. General Evans closed by appealing to the people for unity and harmony and his oration was sublime. He was immediately surrounded by young and old, including all the ladies.

Monroe county will certainly send an Evans delegation to the convention.

## THOMAS ACTS JUNE 16TH.

## The County Executive Committee Calls a Mass Meeting.

Thomaston, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—The decision of the committee on the adjustment of the company's affairs upon a basis which shall be just to all and preserve the property in the interest of creditors as well as of the public."

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday at 12 o'clock, when further steps will be taken to perfect the plan of the bondholders.

## The Coroners' Inquest.

This morning Coroners Hodnett held an inquest over the remains of the negro desperado, James Knight, who died on Saturday night from the effects of wounds received in his encounter with Sheriff Westcott and his deputies. The jury was composed of the following well-known business men and respected citizens: George W. Morgan, foreman; W. B. Chapman, George Schall, J. Van, J. T. Moore and A. T. Parrott. Their verdict was, as follows: "We, the jury, find that the deceased James Knight, colored, was killed by the white men who were from the hands of Sheriff Westcott and his officers of the law in full discharge of their duty, and in our opinion the sheriff and his officers are justifiable, and we exonerate them from all blame."

Doctors J. C. Johnson and Worsham made a post mortem examination and decided that the wounds that killed Knight were made by two bullets that entered between the shoulder and the ribs of the right side and passed through the lungs. Knight's remains were buried this afternoon in a pauper row at the expense of the county.

## A New Scheme.

CARROLL FOR EVANS.

## The County Promises to Go Overwhelmingly for the General.

Carrollton, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—As the day for the primary approaches for Carroll county the followers of General Evans are being overwhelmed.

The political pot has begun to simmer.

H. W. Hopkins, now mayor of Thomaston, is in the lead for the legislature.

He is a man in the city and county, and will be elected. S. A. Roddenberry, Jr., will probably run again, and be elected. J. L. Hall, the other member of the house, will retire voluntarily. The rotation system will give the senator to Colquitt county, and J. B. Norman is the most prominent candidate.

The chief interest will be over the congressional race. Ben Russell, the present member, will be in the field and make a formidable competitor. Captain Jesse Walters, of Albany is a candidate also. He will be hard to down. James Gary, of Terrell, may also run, and if he does, he can make things warm for his opponent. Col. R. L. Whitefield, of Carrollton, will be a strong candidate. He is a man of the people and his officers are justifiable, and we exonerate them from all blame."

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Parish Bryant, who killed Jim Bob Isham at McDonald, is in this county today.

## MADISON POLLED.

## General Evans Has Good Majority of the Democrats.

Madison, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—A canvass of the city of Madison shows that 125 of the white voters are for General Clement A. Evans for governor and 72 for Hon. W. B. Atkinson. Mr. W. C. Fielder, who has been very loud in their claims, and who boldly said that this precinct would go for Atkinson, and that Morgan would cast its vote for the Coweta statesman. This poll of the precincts silenced them.

Morgan is an Evans county.

The Madison Baseball Club will cross bats with the university team Saturday.

A special train will be run to witness the game and will bring over a crowd of students and citizens to witness the game. The Madison boys are in excellent trim. Madison claims the best amateur club in the state.

A tent meeting is in progress in this city.

Rev. T. R. McCarty, Rev. C. A. Jamison and Rev. Richard Harwell are assisting Rev. Allen C. Thomas.

## HARD FEELINGS IN CHATHAM.

## The Political Clubs Are Stirring Up Strife Among Friends.

Savannah, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—The registration commission received in regular form today the charges preferred by the Citizens' Club against the registrar, J. W. McLean, and set to work to have him locked up in the hold for the hearing.

The charges are rather spicy, setting forth that he removed a certain book from the county library and that he had forged a copy of the registration records, and that he used the said book for partisan purposes.

The bitterness between the two factions in county politics has made the case one of wide-spread interest.

## Drowned While Bathing.

Carrollton, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—Little John, the ten-year-old son of Mr. W. B. Marchman, of this city, was drowned this afternoon about 1 o'clock. The drowning took place near the Kingberry bridge, out from town. He was swimming with other boys. He could not swim and getting over his head, sank. His companions could not save him.

ALL IN A Tremble!

Savannah, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—The detective, is justly regarded as one of the finest officers in his line of business in the state. He has just made another conquest.

A few days ago an agent of the road at a small station between Macon and Savannah reported that a night or two ago a negro man entered the depot and asked for a ticket to the next station. The agent got it and as he was in the act of handing it to him, he was startled to find a pistol pointed in his face by the negro, who demanded that he give him all the money he had. The agent handed over the money and the negro left. Detective Basch thought the story "fishy," and he commenced an investigation, which resulted in the agent admitting that the alleged occurrence had never happened, and for certain reasons he desired the money to be reported as disappearing in the manner in which he represented. The road will have another agent at that station.

Both Badly Damaged.

This afternoon two negroes named Sam Sledge and Ben Harris had a difficulty in getting Governor Hoyt to sign a bill.

Sam Sledge, a forty years old, and Harris is about eighteen. Harris struck Sledge on the head with a stick. Sledge went to

the hospital and was treated.

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## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 11, 1894.

## The People Want Primaries.

The democrats of Georgia continue to protest against the snap-shot mass meeting system.

This method is not popular with the people. In the old days they have seen it tested and they are seeing it tested now.

A primary, on the other hand, gives the people a fair showing. It occupies several hours, or an entire day, and voters at a distance can consult their own convenience, instead of being forced to attend a mass meeting at a certain hour or miss it altogether. A mass meeting may be called at an inconvenient time and place, and perhaps one hundred and fifty or even fifty citizens will meet and hurriedly carry out the will of one or two leaders in the county, and then adjourn, leaving one or two thousand or more voters unrepresented.

The democrats of the state have become accustomed to the primary plan during the past few years and it suits them. It is fair, satisfactory and thoroughly democratic. We should adopt it this year in every county where there is a contest, and if for no other reason we should adopt it because the democratic ticket will have to encounter opposition this fall. The opponents of the democracy in this campaign will be better organized and better officered than they have been in many years, and the democrats cannot afford to go into the fight with dissatisfaction and dissension in their ranks. In order to win we must satisfy the democratic masses, give them a fair chance to express their wishes, and when those wishes are ascertained we must carry them out.

Let us have no snap-shot methods. The primary is the thing!

## The East and the West.

The report of the comptroller of the currency for 1893 gives some very significant figures.

The total sum deposited in the savings banks of the country last year was \$1,785,150,957. There are 1,030 savings banks and 4,830,509 depositors, with an average for each depositor of \$369.55.

The west cuts a poor figure in the report, and the south is not in it. New York and Massachusetts have more than one-half of the money deposited and more than one-half of the number of depositors. New York has 1,503,804 and Massachusetts 1,180,926 depositors. The aggregate of the deposits in the New York savings banks was \$629,358,74, and in Massachusetts \$393,119,362.

While the poor people and middle classes concentrate their wealth in the eastern savings banks, the national banks keep pace with them, and of the 4,054 families who own \$12,400,000,000, one-fifth of the wealth of the country, an average of over \$3,000,000 for each family, nine-tenths reside in the east.

Turning from the land of congested wealth to the west we see very different conditions. The Springfield Republican says:

"A prominent western manager," quoted by The New York Journal of Commerce, writes home to his company a gloomy view of the situation in that quarter. With the exception of pork, the principal products of the farmer, he says, have declined 50 per cent in price in the last ten years (an extreme statement), and the production per acre has materially decreased in the same time. On the other hand, there has been hardly any reduction in the prices of food or clothing and none at all in fuel, at the places where the farmer buys. This is his claim; and he concludes that the farmer must be beaten in the cause of the country's financial depression. It was a necessary consequence in the western states, where the producing capacity of the land has been decreasing, where 50 per cent decrease has taken place in the value of the products, and where towns have been boomed and built seemingly to no limit to the expense of the farmer."

The general truthfulness of this statement is not to be disputed, and hence we can credit him with some degree of accuracy when he says that "tens of thousands of men are today idle in the west," that "a spirit of turbulence prevails," that farmers, in the main, have been losing what they get for their products, and that the consumer pays for them, are manifesting strong socialistic tendencies, and are for free silver almost to a man; while railroad men are moved to strike against wage reductions by the sight of inside rings of managers and capital rich harvests out of the road and its owners, who are unwilling to pay the consumer's share.

He says private charity is about exhausted in caring for those out of work and unless a change for the better comes before the summer is over there must be trouble in that section. And so "thinking men are of the opinion that the country is on the verge of a crisis," etc., in the relations of labor and capital.

The Republican thinks that there can be no great revival of industry until the farmers get better prices for their products, and suggests that nothing is to be gained by sticking to the high tariff system. Our contemporary does not go far enough. The western farmers, "who

are for free silver almost to a man," have a clear understanding of the situation. They know that the contraction of the currency caused by the demonetization of silver has lowered the prices of their products, and they know that better prices will not rule until we have a more abundant supply of currency. They stand with their democratic brethren of the south and demand the redemption of the pledge of financial relief in the Chicago platform. Until this is accomplished the west will be at the mercy of the east, and the south will find her progress hampered by similar conditions, although she is immeasurably better off than the west.

## A Question of Infallibility.

It has come to that pass with the cuckoos who are anxious to make a favorable impression on their bosses in Washington that whenever a democratic convention declares its confidence in Mr. Cleveland's honesty and integrity, this fact carries with it an endorsement of the refusal of the president to sanction the redemption of the financial pledge of the east who conscientiously differ with them on this subject.

There is a vast difference, however, in the recognition of "honesty and patriotism" and in an endorsement of a principle.

We hold to the opinion frequently expressed in these columns that in the great state of Georgia not one in ten

counties that will act, outside of the eleventh congressional district will endorse the financial policy of the administration, and thus repudiate democratic congressmen, democratic sentiment and southern democratic traditions. Not one single county in Georgia, outside of the eleventh district, has yet endorsed the financial policy which has prevailed in Washington, and we earnestly await the announcement of the name of the first county, beyond the confines of the eleventh district, which proposes to take this step toward the republican reserve of monometallism which has already cost this state and this section as much as was lost in any one year of the civil war.

Notwithstanding the recent blizzard, spring is out in a new dress, but it is mostly loaded nonpareil, with very few scare heads.

Editor Halstead was pleased to see the stars and stripes waving everywhere in the south, and he joyfully calls attention to the fact that we have even named our tobacco "Old Glory."

"How's the college doing now?"

"Splendid!"

"Quite full?"

"I reckon so; boys got their monthly remittances last night."

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Recorder: were primaries only. Give the people the result will be taken only by voters who are afraid

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## KNIGHTS AT A CUE.

Visiting Templars Are Entertained by Their Atlanta Brothers.

ALL OF THEM HAVE A ROYAL TIME.

After the Burden and Heat of the Day Their Business Session Is Called off for Refreshments.

The Knights Templars closed their grand encampment yesterday morning by conferring upon a well-known citizen of Atlanta an honor that befits the dignity and pride of this city.

It was the election of Sir Knight Park Woodward as right eminent grand commander of the state of Georgia.

This elected office was held the past year by Sir William P. Baldwin, of Macon, whose administration not only endeared him to the Knights of the Red Cross, but received honor upon him as a man and a citizen of Georgia. On retiring he was overwhelmed with expressions of regard that were as hearty as were the congratulations that were showered upon his worthy successor.

No other business was transacted by the

Walton executed an artistic step of the plantation variety, which convulsed the spectators.

At this juncture, "Bilie" Sparks made his debut in his long barbecue apron and with a pigskin wing with a scientific step that left all competitors in the shade. Encores called him back repeatedly and he met the emergency with a new step every time.

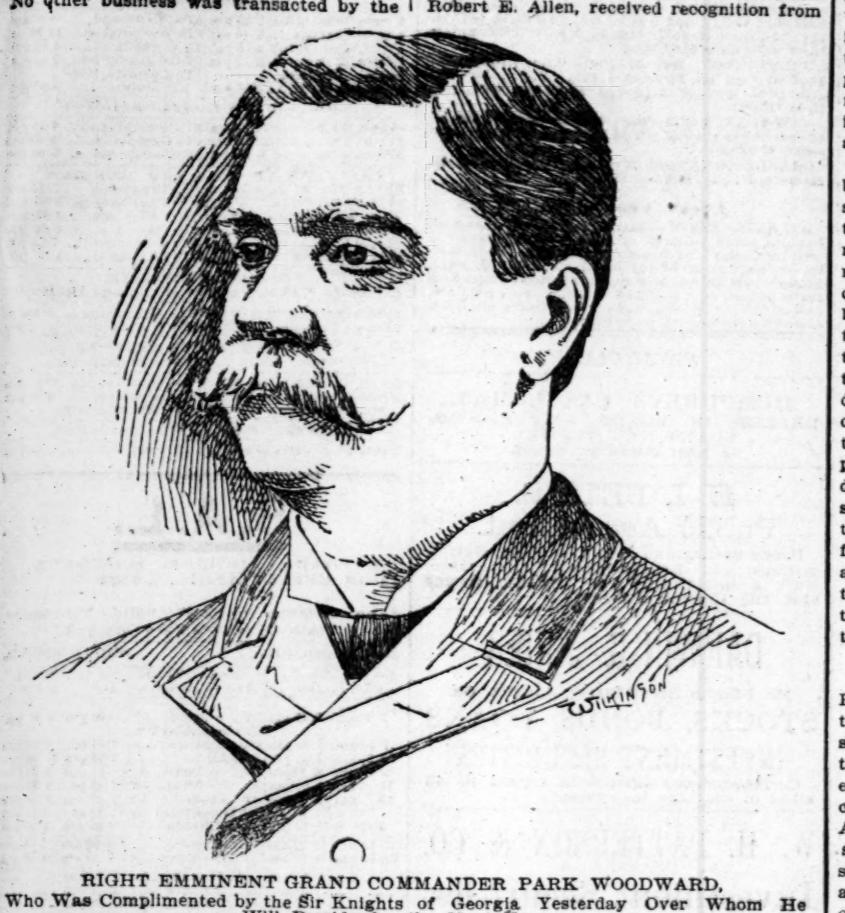
Sir Knight Gene Hardeman, who was elected as senior warden of the grand commandery, was forced to acknowledge the honor with a clog dance, and did so to perfection. Several impromptu speeches were made, which was a happy effort by Grand Commander Woodward. An effort was made to secure a speech from Sir Knight Shannon, but he mysteriously disappeared much to the regret of all.

It was about 6 o'clock when the train returned to the city every passenger was delighted with the trip.

The Savannah delegation was unfortunate to be forced to leave for home before the return of the Atlanta train. This was a disappointment to the local commanderies as well as all the visitors, as they made many friends during their stay in the city.

### Conclude Notes.

Among the visiting Knights Templars none received more distinguished attention than the gentlemen representing the Augusta commandery. One of their number, Mr. Robert E. Allen, received recognition from



RIGHT EMINENT GRAND COMMANDER PARK WOODWARD, Who Was Complimented by the Sir Knights of Georgia, Yesterday Over Whom He Preside for the Next Year.

grand commandery beyond the election of officers.

All of the positions were filled by new Knights except in the case of Sir J. K. Orr, of St. Alderman commandery, who succeeded himself as deputy grand commander.

The remaining offices were filled as follows:

Grand Generalissimo—C. W. Walton, of Rome.

Grand Captain General—C. M. Wiley, of Macon.

Gran Prelate—Samuel Hape, of Atlanta.

Secretary—S. P. Hamilton, of Savannah.

Treasurer—W. B. Daniels, of Macon.

Senior Warden—Eugene Hardeman, of Atlanta.

Junior Warden—R. E. Allen, of Augusta.

After the installation exercises, which immediately followed the election, Grand Commander Sir Park Woodward was introduced and in a few happy remarks thanked his brother knights for the honor that had been bestowed upon him.

The conclave was then adjourned and the knights began to what an appetite for the crowning event of the day—the barbecue at Iceville.

At 2:30 o'clock a special train on the Western and Atlantic railroad pulled out of the union depot with about three hundred ladies and gentlemen on board, and as the train passed through the city the Atlanta Military band, which occupied a front car, disclosed a lively air.

The trip was replete with pleasing incidents. Mr. Julius Brown, one chairman of the committee on arrangements, with his usual tact and consideration, looked after the comfort of the passengers and the train was hardly out of the city limits before the ladies and gentlemen were enjoying themselves to the utmost.

One of the liveliest spirits on board was Sir Knight Deltz, of the ever-popular Macon commandery. He was one of the youngest old men in the party and started the ball of fun to rolling as soon as he entered the car. Just after the train rolled out of the depot he yelled out, "Breakfast is served." A general groan and dive was made for the pasteboards he innocently explained that he simply wanted to see if they were any deadheads on board.

Hon. Harry Stockdell, as big-hearted entertainer, also contributed largely to the merriment of the crowd. He went through every car sprinkling his magic dust, and not a witless soul durst and durst, and when leveller was reached he had everybody's heart in his keeping.

The beautiful little retreat at Iceville was designed by nature for a picnic ground. The shade almost drips from the majestic trees and the Chattahoochee river like a broad band of gold flows by in plain view.

The universal exclamation was:

"How beautiful!"

For the first few hours, almost unbroken with hills was wafted the odor of the Georgia barbecue in the course of preparation. And then the scene itself was reached. Several long tables covered with little wooden trays caught the eye and on a little further was the usual trench over which were the smoking carcasses of nearly half hundred steaks, lambs and ribs all done to turn. That prince of clog dances, "Bilie" Sparks, enveloped in snow-white livery was wafted the odor of the Georgia barbecue in the course of preparation. And then the scene itself was reached. Several long tables covered with little wooden trays caught the eye and on a little further was the usual trench over which were the smoking carcasses of nearly half hundred steaks, lambs and ribs all done to turn. That prince of clog dances, "Bilie" Sparks, enveloped in

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## THE EXPOSITION.

Preparations for the Trip to Washington About Completed.

A STRONG DELEGATION IT WILL BE.

Business Men from Other States Will Join the Atlanta Party—Meeting of the Executive Committee Yesterday.

know what Georgia's Lord Beresford thinks about it all.

Secretary Hoke Smith came down from Washington yesterday and is visiting his father, Dr. H. H. Smith, at his home far out West Peachtree. Secretary Smith came to appear before the supreme court in a Georgia Southern and Florida case which comes up before that tribunal this afternoon or tomorrow morning. He spent a few hours in this city yesterday and was warmly greeted by many of his friends.

Captain Dave Bailey, the brilliant and clever and young representative from Spalding county in the legislature, is in the city.

So Atlanta won a game. Isn't there some mistake?

It is funny to hear the different estimates put on the Coxey movement by the people who discuss it. The majority are inclined to consider it as nothing at all, but a good many others, and especially people who have been through the west, take a more serious view of it.

Captain Kates, of Denver, was talking about the situation in the west and the public estimate of the Coxey pilgrimage, at the Kimball yesterday.

"It may look foolish," said he, "at the time, but it will go through the west and see the condition of affairs out there, you cannot help believing that these pilgrims toward Washington may prove very unpleasant in the future. The fact of the matter is," said he, "that the west is in very bad shape right now, industrially and politically. Nothing like the present condition of affairs has ever been known and it is not likely that anything like it will ever be again. The people of the west believe that the elements in New York and New England which control the money of the country are responsible for all this disaster, and they are getting restless under the pressure put upon them. Politically it looks as if the action of the administration has driven from the party the members of the corporations who are with us. For fifteen years we have been preaching tariff reform to the people, and have made many converts among the working people. We promised that when we got control of the government we would revise the tariff in a way that would relieve the people of the burdens that it put upon them. Well, you see the result. Congress and the administration seem to be in agreement that the time has come to do away with the tariff, and that is what we have been preaching for fifteen years. You have been preaching for tariff reform to the people, and have made many converts among the working people. We promised that when we got control of the government we would revise the tariff in a way that would relieve the people of the burdens that it put upon them. Well, you see the result. Congress and the administration seem to be in agreement that the time has come to do away with the tariff, and that is what we have been preaching for fifteen years. You have been preaching for tariff reform to the people, and have made many converts among the working people. We promised that when we got control of the government we would revise the tariff in a way that would relieve the people of the burdens that it put upon them. Well, you see the result. Congress and the administration seem to be in agreement that the time has come to do away with the tariff, and that is what we have been preaching for fifteen years. You have been preaching for tariff reform to the people, and have made many converts among the working people. We promised that when we got control of the government we would revise the tariff in a way that would relieve the people of the burdens that it put upon them. Well, you see the result. Congress and the administration seem to be in agreement that the time has come to do away with the tariff, and that is what we have been preaching for fifteen years. You have been preaching for tariff reform to the people, and have made many converts among the working people. We promised that when we got control of the government we would revise the tariff in a way that would relieve the people of the burdens that it put upon them. Well, you see the result. Congress and the administration seem to be in agreement that the time has come to do away with the tariff, and that is what we have been preaching for fifteen years. You have been preaching for tariff reform to the people, and have made many converts among the working people. We promised that when we got control of the government we would revise the tariff in a way that would relieve the people of the burdens that it put upon them. Well, you see the result. Congress and the administration seem to be in agreement that the time has come to do away with the tariff, and that is what we have been preaching for fifteen years. You have been preaching for tariff reform to the people, and have made many converts among the working people. We promised that when we got control of the government we would revise the tariff in a way that would relieve the people of the burdens that it put upon them. Well, you see the result. Congress and the administration seem to be in agreement that the time has come to do away with the tariff, and that is what we have been preaching for fifteen years. You have been preaching for tariff reform to the people, and have made many converts among the working people. We promised that when we got control of the government we would revise the tariff in a way that would relieve the people of the burdens that it put upon them. Well, you see the result. Congress and the administration seem to be in agreement that the time has come to do away with the tariff







## LOYAL TO ATLANTA.

Press People Say That It is a Gilt Edge Place.

THEY HAD EVERYTHING UP HERE.

St. Augustine Interested Them, of Course, and all of the Visitors Hope to Go Back.

St. Augustine, Fla., May 10.—(Special)—The seven hours spent here last Friday by the exorcists of the International League of Press Clubs, were spent in thorough enjoyment to all of the party of eighty or more bright men and women. After they had all been presented with flowers by Mr. James A. McGuire and Miss Annie McKee in the rotunda of the Ponce de Leon, they took in the Alcazar, the Casino with its pool and other features, the old fort, and last, and all of all, the beaches. The Fifth United States Infantry band accompanied the party on the steamer and enlivened it not a little; and at the seashore there was dancing, bathing, shooting and a thorough enjoyment of the cool ocean breeze. The bathing in the surf was a revelation to the northerners, the temperature of the water being fully 6 degrees warmer than that of the atmosphere. One can remain in the surf here for an hour without feeling the bad effects of so long a stay in the salt water at the north. Dr. Perry, of New York, who was for many years a most popular attache of "Hulmut's" in the newspaper quarter of the great metropolis, was particularly in love with the boy, and it was with difficulty that the boy got him out of it.

Mr. J. B. Ingraham, the financial agent of Mr. Flagler in Florida, was most assiduous in his attention to the visitors, accompanying them in person to the hotels, the baths and the Memorial church and answering all their questions good naturally and clearly. The press gang voted St. Augustine the most picturesque and interesting spot which they had visited on this trip to the south—but," added Colonel Cockrell, "we don't go back on Atlanta one bit! The earth was ours up there, and the people the most gild-edged set of mortals that I ever encountered in my life!"

This was Murat Head's first visit to Atlanta, and he thought Murat Head had spent a winter here for three years ago in company with some Cincinnati tramps, and she had prepared the colonel somewhat for the splendors of the Ponce de Leon and the picturesque beauties of the place. "I must come here again," he said, "and see this town at its best. It is a revelation now, but every man of taste in this country ought to spend a month here sometimes in his life."

Through the instructions of Vice President Parrott, of the East Coast Line, and the personal attention of Mr. Joseph Richardson, the general passenger agent, the time both going and coming was quick, and everybody in the party was loud in praise of the management of the reception.

## Will Have a Good Effect.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 10.—(Special)—"There is one result of this meeting in Atlanta of which we should all be proud," said Collier Cochran, of the International League of Press Clubs, when their north-bound train passed through.

He was talking to the Florida representative of The Constitution and his referred to the press boys about him to bear him in mind, and "It has around the world, in our organization, and this will lead directly to the forming of representative press clubs in every great city in the south. It would not surprise me if there would be twenty applications from the south for membership in the league within the next year. Jacksonville, with four flourishing daily newspapers, and many kindred weekly and monthly papers, ought to have a press club with a membership of thirty or forty, at least. I have strongly urged upon the press boys who is one of the best known southern newspaper man in the country, the necessity for forming a representative of this kind at once, and I feel that Jacksonville will be one of the first cities to act. Then Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Columbia, Montgomery, Birmingham, Memphis and a score of other southern cities will come up in this matter. They can all support good press clubs, and it will be of innumerable service to them to get into the league at once. The great influence of President Howell will be expected in this direction.

## A HUMAN OSTRICH DEAD.

Owen Williams, of London, Used to Swallow Plates and Tin Pails.

London, May 8.—A man named Owen Williams, who was a waiter in the east end of London, has disappeared, never to be found. He has lost his hands and will amuse no longer the frequenters of public houses to whose taste for the marvelous he preferred to fall a victim, rather than work for an honest livelihood.

It was his custom to enter a hospitable, professed to be very hungry, ask for something to eat, and then offer to the company by devolving a plate, saucer, a clay pipe or anything else they liked. Invariably somebody was foolish enough to give him money, and Owen at once faithfully carried out his promise.

Sometimes, after consuming bread, cheese and pickles, he ate the plate on which it had been served and then went to a lodging house where he occasionally lived, says that he once offered to drink a pail of water and afterward eat the bucket for the money he had obtained.

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## HOW ATLANTA GROWS

In Four Years the City Undergoes a Remarkable Change.

VISITORS HARDLY RECOGNIZE IT.

A Gentleman From Macon Said That Atlanta Is Almost as Large as One—Real Estate Sales.

Something to Think About.  
Did you ever notice one fact—every thing that we individually desire most about we want the best. The best location is none too good for the retailer who gets there. The best tea is none too good for the tea master's private use. The best securities are what the banker buys for himself. Butchers do not eat cheap meat. The stable man does not drive a poor horse, and builders do not build for themselves cheap houses. "Cheap" catches many men once, but it only catches fools the second time. Now in buying a watch, which is expected to run for a life-time, and to keep accurate time, don't allow yourself to be deceived by cheap machines. If you want a really good article, we keep them, and they are offered at the lowest prices consistent with good quality. J. P. Stevens & Bro., jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

## take warning

some dealers, greedy for profit, are refilling "canadian club" bottles with inferior whisky—don't permit them to impose on you—you pay the price and deserve honest treatment—see that you get it—or come to us.

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& bickart,

whiskies, whiskies, whiskies, at the bridge.  
14 and 46 marlboro street.

"old oscar pepper."  
"highland rye."  
"four aces" whisky.

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HENRY POTTS.  
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

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Liquor Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain  
Corn Whisky. Sole Agents for  
I. DeTurk's Celebrated California  
Wines. Agents for Acme Whisky  
and Budweiser Beer.

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Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

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WHOLESMOME are  
bread and pastry when made with  
"THE BEST" BAKING POWDER.  
35c per lb., worth 50c.

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Manufacturing Optician

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motor power in the state. All the latest in-  
vention for testing eyeglasses, established  
twenty-three years. Headquarters for the  
United States, 12 Whitehall street.

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LIBBEY CUT GLASS TRADE MARK TOLEDO  
If you want the  
finest quality cut  
glass, buy goods  
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Exclusive agents for Atlanta.

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to the Public.

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WIRE DISH COVERS.  
Something Everybody Needs.

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For Summer Use, Very Cheap.  
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65 Peachtree.

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Weil's pants, all-  
wool, only \$2.90.

For all Bowel Complaints  
use Royal Germetuer.

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VISITORS HARDLY RECOGNIZE IT.

A Gentleman From Macon Said That Atlanta Is Almost as Large as One—Real Estate Sales.

Atlanta real estate has been given a great advertisement this week of conventions in the Gate City.

With the coming of the Red Men, the conclave of Knights Templars and the meeting of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, all of which have been in session here, the entire business interests of Georgia have been centered in Atlanta during the last few days.

The time of the delegates to these various conventions of secret order has not been entirely free from the business that originally brought them here, and in the interim between their business sessions they have had no little time to go about the city and mark the changes that a little time has made in the Gate City.

Their comment was most favorable.

As an incident: Mr. Schoerneman, one of the oldest citizens of Macon, and Georgia, was talking to a Constitution man yesterday morning. He had not visited Atlanta for over four years, and this morning here to attend the Knights Templars' conclave. He was very enthusiastic concerning the progress Atlanta has made since he visited the city last. In fact, it was his enthusiasm on this score that first attracted the reporter to him. In all his American and European experience he had never seen such progress in a city's growth.

Mr. Schoerneman spent the early hours of last night in Atlanta with old-time acquaintances, and during the evening frequently referred to the growth of Atlanta which is a comparatively short period as four years.

Demands of business which he had to transact in the city compelled Colonel C. M. Wiley, ordinary of Bibb county, with residence in Macon, and who, incidentally, was elected captain general of the grand lodge of Knights Templars, to leave the barbecue at Iceville before the hour appointed for the departure of the regular train from the river to Atlanta.

The following day the electric car line. Cool breezes fanned his cheeks, and beautiful pastoral scenes charmed his eyes.

But after some time had elapsed the colonel grew restless.

"Look here," said he to the conductor, "as that functionality was passing, 'ain't we getting pretty near to the Kimball house?"

"Bout third of the way, sir," replied the conductor.

Colonel Wiley settled down and looked out upon the landscape. The fleet car flew past rows of neat cottages, factories, whose great chimneys threw out volumes of dense smoke, more rows of cottages and rows of stores.

The colonel again became uneasy.

"Say conductor," said he, summoning the man in charge of the cars to him, "I must have made a mistake and got on the wrong car line. I wanted to take the shortest cut to the Kimball house, but never intended to take any of your cut lines."

The colonel was assured that he was on the right car to reach the city quickest and he subsided.

"By gum!" he exclaimed as he got off the car at the corner of Walton and Forsyth streets, "who'd thought this town was as big as Chicago!"

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